

## The Times-Dispatch.

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WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1903.

## Legalized Primary.

In the platform adopted by the Democratic State Convention held at Norfolk in August, 1901, the party favored the enactment by the General Assembly of Virginia of a law legalizing the primaries to be conducted under the plan provided by the State Committee.

This law ought to be enacted at the present adjourned session or at the regular session to be in January. To make sure, it would be better to enact it forthwith, for the regular session will be crowded with work; besides the occurrences and experiences of the recent primaries are fresh in men's minds now, and the subject could be more intelligently dealt with now than hereafter. It does not seem to us, however, that any long drawn out bill is necessary. All the demands of the situation could be met by a short, simple, easily understood act, applying the penal features of the existing law to primary elections.

That is the first thing that should be done.

The next thing needed is to make it plain that the primary election law is not intended to supersede party authority and party organization.

There ought to be no more such clashing as was witnessed in Henrico county recently, when it was contended by some that a special primary election law overrode and abrogated party law and precedents.

The State law and the party law ought to be co-operative. The one should be the supplement of the other. We are not discussing the pure elections law now. That would better be considered later on and separate and apart from the pending question.

What we are just now arguing is that the aegis of the law should be extended over all primary elections, ordered by party authority. In other words, we wish to remind the Legislature that it has not yet done what the Democratic State Convention said it ought to do—to wit, enact a law legalizing primaries held under the plan promulgated by the State Committee.

## Rival Pies.

Some of our Northern and Western contemporaries are singing the praises of the pumpkin pie, and seem to be of the opinion that it is without an equal at the pie counter or in the household.

In its way it is very good, particularly if seasonings are put in it to give it the palatableness that it lacks. But we cannot admit that the pumpkin pie is equal to the sweet potato pie, when the latter is compounded according to approved anti-bellum receipts. We, however, have to lament that the potato pie is not as much in vogue as it was of old. The reason for this deplorable condition of things cannot be found in lack of public appreciation; no, not that. The explanation must be that so many canned goods for pie making are ready to hand, or that the city housewife goes to the baker for pies often than she did formerly, and yet we know no reason why the sweet potato should be in disfavor with the pie maker, except that it is old fashioned. But whatever the reason may be, he uses the potato scantily, where our mothers and grandmothers used it lavishly. Southerners do not show that loyalty to the sweet potato pie that Northerners do to the pumpkin pie. If they did, our old-time Southern favorite—the genuine article, now seldom seen—would have a far wider reputation than it possesses at present.

There are two methods of making the potato pie. One is by mashing, the other by slicing the potato; but either way will give a good result when butter and sugar, wine and spices are used as accompaniments. The sweet potato pie of the present and that of the past are, as a rule, two very different things.

## University Chivalry.

It is reported from Charlottesville that on Sunday morning last one of the students at the University of Virginia offended the lady with whom he boarded by ungentlemanly language and conduct. He was a member of the law class, and as soon as the circumstances became known among his fellow students a committee headed by the president of the law class waited upon him and notified him that he must either leave the University or take the consequences.

The University of Virginia as an institution has few rules for the government of the students. The men are put upon their honor and are expected to conduct themselves as gentlemen. The honor system has always prevailed in the exam-

ination room, each and every student being required to certify at the conclusion of his papers that he has neither given nor received assistance. The rule of honor is the simple rule of conduct for the entire institution. The students are not saints but they are gentlemen, and they will not submit to ungentlemanly and dishonorable conduct on the part of any member of the student body. On very rare occasions it has been discovered that the honor rule was violated in examinations, but the faculties did not have to take action. The students settled the matter themselves. The same rule applied in the case just cited. The keeper of this boarding-house is a lady, entitled to respect. One of her boarders treated her with gross disrespect, according to report, and his fellow students were unwilling to have him as an associate. They served notice upon him to quit and the delinquent wisely determined to obey. This law of the institution is unwritten, but it is the law, and its penalty is sure. The law was conceived in a spirit of southern chivalry, and it pervades the entire atmosphere of the University.

## The President and Cuba.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress is confined to one subject, namely, that of the proposed commercial treaty with Cuba, and it is short and to the point. He argues that we are in honor bound to make this treaty, and again that it will be of great commercial advantage to the United States. He says that when the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required of Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country—that when the island became a free and independent Republic, she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy, and that it necessarily followed that she must also, to a certain degree, become included with the lines of our economic policy.

The President takes it for granted that the isthmian canal will be constructed, and he says that our interests in Cuba have been largely increased thereby. He urges these interests are both military and economic; that Cuba occupies a strategic position, and that by granting to us naval stations she had given proof of her good faith. He declares that it is of supreme importance to us to keep on good terms with Cuba, to protect her against foreign invasion, and to aid her in developing her trade and industry. He asserts that not an American interest will be sacrificed by this treaty, but that, on the contrary, reciprocity will open up to us a splendid trade with the people of that island.

The President is right. In response to a popular demand, we gave Cuba freedom from the Spanish yoke, and aided her in setting up a government of her own. Whether or not this was good policy; whether or not we should have promised her independence, it is now too late to discuss. We did it in a spirit of chivalry and generosity. We undertook the task of our own free will, and we cannot shrink from our responsibilities. We lent their kind offices to the Cubans in establishing their government, and they seem to be getting along very well. It is now our duty to help the new republic in every way consistent with our own interest and with our policy of government, and apart from all that, it is clearly in our interest, as the President points out, to establish and maintain friendly and peculiar trade relations with the island.

For our part, we believe that eventually Cuba will become a part and parcel of the United States—if not in name, to all intents and purposes—and in that view alone it is good business policy to aid as far as we may in the work of development which is now going on.

## Negro Labor.

The Washington Post, in commenting on the address recently delivered in this city by Dr. S. C. Mitchell on the negro question, says that Dr. Mitchell's statement that the negro still makes the staple crops of the South is misleading.

"To say that the cotton crops of the Mississippi bottoms are produced largely or even wholly by negro labor," the Post proceeds, "is to throw very little light upon the situation. Indeed, if it were proved that the cotton and all the other lowlands throughout the South, along with that of the Alabama and Mississippi 'black belts,' is produced by negro labor, the fact would still remain that at least three-fifths of the total crop is unaccounted for. The truth is that much more than half—more than two-thirds, we think—of our cotton is grown on the uplands and produced by white labor. The same is true of rice, excepting South Carolina, and as things are going now, the sugar districts of Louisiana and Texas will, at no distant day, be operated by the Caucasian. It is not too much to say, indeed, that white labor is the chief of activity in the South with each succeeding year, and that southern agriculture is not in the very least dependent on the negro."

"When Professor Mitchell says that the planters prefer negro labor, he utters a sentiment with which we are heartily in accord. It is true, nevertheless, that the negroes are steadily degenerating—becoming more shiftless and unreliable every day—and that the landholders find themselves compelled to look elsewhere for the personnel of southern industries, especially those of the field and farm. As for the ancient fallacy that the white man cannot do field work in the climate of the extreme Southern States, that was so long ago exploded by the demonstration of actual experience and fact, it has quite dropped out of serious controversy."

Dr. Mitchell's contention is that in the far South the negro is an important factor in the agricultural industry; that as a farm laborer he is desirable, and that the southerners would oppose any movement looking to the deportation of the negro race. In that view he is correct. The great body of negroes—about 8,000,000 of them—are still in the South, and are likely to remain there because they like the section, and because the whites of the South like them. But it is a fact easy of demonstration, that the South is becoming more and more independent of negro labor. The Baltimore Farm Magazine recently reported that upwards of 70,000 immigrants from the northern and eastern

section of the Union had settled during the last decade between New Orleans and Corpus Christi, Tex., and Mr. M. V. Richards, land and industrial agent of the Southern Railway Company, reports that on June 30th this department of the Southern Railway Company had reoccupied the sale of 2,370,000 acres of land contiguous to the company's lines, which included purchases by 1,003 farmers.

But Mr. Richards says that the bare statement that 1,003 settlers purchased farms on the Southern Railway lines during the past year and exceeded the number for the previous year by over ninety per cent. has only a suggestive value and does not purport to be more than a statement of the minimum movement of actual settlers to the rural districts. He adds, however, that a comparison with similar records for previous years indicates most conclusively that the present movement is very much greater than during any part of the period covered by the life census, and that it is gathering increased momentum with each ensuing year. By way of emphasizing this, it is stated that buildings of all descriptions erected during the year on this railway system numbered 16,173 compared with 12,616 in the previous year, an increase of nearly thirty per cent.; while the cost of the buildings increased about eleven per cent.; the high percentage in number compared with the cost being due very largely to the demand for dwellings of moderate cost. Mr. Richards says in conclusion that there is every reason why the rural population from now on should increase in the South proportionately to the other developments.

Every new settler from the North and Northwest makes the South so much the more independent of the negro. The large plantations will continue to use negro labor as far as it is possible to procure it, but the small farms are being cultivated more and more by the whites. We know this to be true in Virginia. In Nottoway, in Prince Edward, in Pittsylvania and Halifax, and other counties throughout the black belt, farmers have bought labor saving machinery, and they and their boys are doing the work. They did not resort to this through choice, but through necessity. They had to do it because the negro had quit the farm, but our information is that the farmers are eminently pleased with the change. They are not cultivating so much land, but they are getting better results.

But this does not alter the main fact of Dr. Mitchell's contention. The statistics show that comparatively few negroes have left the South since the war to remain away permanently. They are here and they are likely to remain here. We are not going to get rid of them, and we must deal with them as we find them, and we must deal justly and honorably, in a way that is creditable to our Christian civilization.

Some years ago there was a frost in Florida so very heavy and destructive that most of the orange trees there were killed, or badly injured, and it was predicted by some that that State never would again become an orange-producing country. We are glad to know that those dismal predictions have been set at naught by actual results. Last year's crop in Florida amounted to 750,000 boxes; this year's will amount to 1,000,000 boxes. The growers are even more optimistic for next season.

The Florida orange has a well-deserved pre-eminence. No other American orange equals it, and so we say the larger the Florida crop the better.

"Neurasthenia," according to the medical reports of the navy, appears to be on the increase in the service. A number of valuable officers are now on sick leave and under treatment for this complaint. The medical officers attribute it to the necessary condition of affairs due to the death of officers available for service, which imposes upon those on the active list long tours of duty on remote stations, where opportunities for diversion are limited.—New York Tribune.

Very likely; but if "officers" are thus affected, consider what will be the effect on the enlisted men, who have even fewer opportunities for diversion.

A writer in the Washington Times states that the wood-duck is nearly extinct in Virginia. He accounts for this fact in part by the statement that in the winter they join the tame fowls in the barnyards and are caught and killed by the housewives. He further states that the wood-duck was, at one time, plentiful all over Maryland and Virginia, but that it has not been able to hold its own with civilization, because it breeds only once a year.

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler, of South Carolina, has written a letter to the Louisville Courier-Journal in which he tells the story of the Wilson tariff bill of 1894, and defends Mr. Gorman from the charge of having betrayed the cause. General Butler says Mr. Gorman's sole responsibility for the Senate amendment to the Wilson bill arose from the fact that he (Gorman) presided over the caucus which decided upon those amendments.

Colonel A. K. McClure, who was the editor of the Philadelphia Times before it was absorbed by the Ledger of that city, has been appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

This is the best "scoop" the Colonel has made in a good many years.

Speaker Cannon is the big gun of this Congress, and no other member of the House can fire off a speech without his permission. However, it is believed he will be a little more tolerant of the oratorically inclined fellows than some of his predecessors have been.

Panama is the only State we know of that ever was able to secede without holding a secession convention. There wasn't any time for it. It was done before any one could make a speech or put a motion.

There is a new religious sect in Oregon calling themselves the "Holy Rollers." It is not recorded that they ever "rolled" a circus out of a town as did the "Holy Jumpers" in a Virginia town.

Harvard has a bequest amounting to

## Brights' Disease AND Diabetes.

Bloating, Gravel, Dull Back, Ache, Kidney Disease, Urinary Affections cured by taking Stuart's Gin and Buchu. The worst forms of Kidney and Bladder trouble affect every intelligent, temperate man. They are always curable by taking Stuart's Gin and Buchu. It is a bland, delicate, and powerful diuretic, that acts directly on the kidneys and bladder, quickly draining out every impurity, healing and strengthening the kidneys, giving them life and vigor. Stuart's Gin and Buchu invariably cures Bright's disease and all urinary troubles, no matter how long given up, or where they had been tapped to drain off the accumulated poisons.

**DISEASED KIDNEY SYMPTOMS.** Aching pains in the back, swollen legs or abdomen, discharges from the urethra, the bladder, burning sensation or difficulty in passing water, also frequent desire or even involuntary discharge of the urine, catarrh of the bladder, stings in the bladder, disagreeable odor of the urine, scanty and thick-colored, often tinged with blood and mucus, and blood and mucus. Death may frequently follow these symptoms.

For any of these symptoms take Stuart's Gin and Buchu, and you will be restored to health, and your kidneys and bladder perfectly cured. Stuart's Gin and Buchu sweetens the urine, cleanses the bladder, removes all obstructions from the kidneys and urethra, makes the blood pure. The highest grade kidney remedy made. Thoroughly tested for 30 years in hospitals and private practice. Druggists or by express, \$1. SAMPLE BOTTLES also circular, giving some of the best medical advice given if you describe your trouble. Sold in Richmond, Va., by TRAGLE DRUG CO., 817 East Broad Street. Call or write. Stuart's Gin and Buchu sent by express.

several millions of dollars. It comes from Gordon McKay, who was an inventor of shoe machinery. His two sons are practically cut off.

The Courier-Journal is disposed to let bygones be bygones and expresses itself as satisfied with Mr. Gorman as the Democratic leader in the Senate.

In Mississippi they call it voting day. With only one ticket in the field and only one side to vote, they could hardly call it election day.

The good old Indian summer time has lasted about long enough. We begin to feel the need of some crisp Thanksgiving weather.

There is no use in trying to deny it. Uncle Samuel furnished the incubator that hatched out the new republic of Panama.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: The hats at the horse show cost \$250,000; the horses were valued at almost as much.

The Richmond small boy is altogether happy, but nothing short of two days of circus at one haul could have made him so.

The President's message to the extra session was brief and pointed enough. Let us hope the session will be likewise.

Col. Bryan did not seem to mind staggering under a fifty thousand dollar cross of gold, but he won't have to.

Turkeys are said to be roosting high, but the Thanksgiving gun, well loaded with coin, will fetch 'em down.

The boll weevil convention in Texas is dividing honors with Congress and our long drawn out Legislature.

France also goes back on poor Colombia as she coddles the young republic under the chin.

No, James; our Legislature is not a side show to the big Congressional circus at Washington.

**With a Comment or Two.** With an old line Democrat on an old time democratic platform, there is every encouragement to the Democrats for a great victory in 1904.—Columbia (Ga.) Inquirer-Sun.

All right. Trot out your two old-timers, and we will all try to make good the promise.

In Virginia there are few surprises. Things went about as they had been calculated upon, and the wisdom of the recently enacted Constitution is made more and more certain. The venal politician has no place now in Virginia, and bribery and corruption, as well as the colored voter, have taken a back seat.—Staunton Spectator.

That seems to be the way the verdict reads in all parts of the State.

It will now be up to the new members to do the things they ousted the old members for not doing, and undoing the things they said should never have been done.—Bristol Herald.

That puts a gigantic job on the hands of the new members.

The effect of Mr. Bryan's speeches in Ohio and Secretary Shaw's in Kentucky, suggest that they would have done as well had they "paired" and gone on a fishing trip.—Norfolk Ledger.

Just so. And by the way: there appears to be some local evidence hereabouts that the energy of imported talent is oftentimes boomerangish.

A Chicago man has been choked to death by a doughnut. The only part of the doughnut that is it is really safe to eat is the hole.—Boston Globe.

The whole doughnut, you mean.

**A Long-Range Torpedo.** A young engineer in the torpedo factory at Plume, Austria, has constructed a long torpedo, which has received the approval of the Austrian authorities. It is twenty-three feet long, slender, but very strongly built, and charged with 500 pounds of dynamite.

**PROBLEM FOR DIVORCE COURT.** A prominent judge declares that the majority of divorces can be directly traced to disease. The father overworked and care-worn takes to his home a sombre countenance, and in vain the faithful wife and fond children weep for his comfort. Soon the disease that remains hidden from view makes its appearance and the poor victim writhes in the fetters of despair. Great misfortunes have been averted and deep grief silenced by taking Dr. Burkhardt's Vegetable Compound. Catarrh, Constipation, Sick Headache, Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Kidney and Liver Troubles, Indigestion and all Diseases of the Stomach. It frees the blood of disease germs, restores vigor and continuous health. Thirty days' treatment \$20; six months' guaranteed treatment \$1.00.

## Half Hour With Virginia Editors.

The Lynchburg Advance says: "There will doubtless be many who will be pleased that the court decided against Mr. Bryan in the Bennett will case, but as a whole the American people will be nearly glad that the judge exonerated Mr. Bryan from all moral obliquity in the matter."

The Roanoke World expresses the sentiment:

For the South to insist on making the race problem an issue in the next Presidential campaign would be the height of folly, if it did not eventually prove suicidal. The black man has become a back number in every Southern State, except Maryland, and the next Legislature of that State will see that voting matters are so arranged hereafter as to practically nullify his power for harm as a voter there.

The Charlottesville Progress says: "It is not creditable to the State of Virginia that the superintendents of the various hospitals for the insane in the State should, time and again, urge the importance of providing additional accommodations for the insane afflicted without receiving any response from the General Assembly."

Just as some of the great religious bodies of the State are assembling in annual meeting, the Norfolk Ledger up and says:

It would be a much more promotive of the world's evangelization, if the churches of our country would wash their soiled linen in private and not in public—it would be better still if their linen didn't have to go in the wash.

## North Carolina Sentiment.

The Charlotte News sums up the situation thus:

Once the candidates become convinced that education is a popular issue, they will all want to be educational governors.

The Charlotte Chronicle appeals to old-time patriotism in this manner:

Being as he was born in North Carolina, and for the reason that it is a most meritorious proposition, Uncle Joe Cannon, as Speaker of the House, should deal kindly with the Appalachian Forest preserve bill.

The Weldon News, commenting on a series of recent events, reaches this conclusion:

When a man of money and influence murders another in cold blood in North Carolina he escapes, as a rule, without punishment, but if a railroad train kills a man by accident, the company is sued and made to pay heavy damages. If our courts cannot, or will not, convict these murderers, then why not sue them for damages?

This paragraph is from the Greensboro Record:

Dr. Bassett, of Trinity, explains, and as usual, it is worse than if he had stood pat. He says he made no reference to social equality, and that the time he referred to when the blacks would gain equality was perhaps two or three hundred years off. There is nothing the matter with Bassett, except he just shot off his mouth when he said something worse than nothing to say.

## A Few Foreign Facts.

Dr. William Rimpau, the noted German plant breeder, has just died at Schlesstadt.

French exhibits at the World's Fair next year will number 5,000, and will be the Chicago fair, and will excel in general interest and completeness any previous French display.

At the beginning of this winter Germany has eighteen warships under construction. Six are on the stocks, and twelve have been launched, eight of them this year. Of the eight battleships, two are nearly ready for service, three are receiving their internal fittings and three are not yet launched. Three large cruisers are nearly completed, and one is soon to be launched. Four of the six minicruisers are completing for service.

An Englishman who recently visited Jules Verne describes the aged author as follows: "The Jules Verne I saw was by no means the Jules Verne I had mentally pictured, but he was in a more attractive and charming. Picture a fairly stout, white-haired and bearded man, with dark, restless, humorous brown eyes, full of kindness and a smile of black, relieved by the red button of the Legion of Honor, and throwing into relief his grand head and the silver of his hair—and you have a fairly lifelike picture of the genial host who made us welcome, and inundated me with polite inquiries."

## Personal and General.

W. T. Swingle has returned to Washington after a study of the plants in the regions about the Mediterranean.

Dr. Carlos J. Findlay, of Havana, well known for his work on yellow fever, has been elected president of the American Public Health Association.

Dr. H. N. Stokes, of the United States Geological Survey, has been appointed chemist in the National Bureau of Standards.

Dr. C. K. Edmunds, a graduate of Johns Hopkins, has been appointed professor of physics and electrical engineering at the Christian College in Macao, China.

The Mormon Church has bought the old jail at Carthage, Ill., in which Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, and his brother, Hiram, were killed by a mob in the early history of the State.

## ODDS AND ENDS.

## To-day.

Oh, life it is sad and strange,  
And love it is dear and blind,  
And the shapes of sorrow and change  
Are always pressing behind!  
The world is full of things to stay,  
It is slipped by the frost of fate,  
So make haste to be kind to-day,  
For to-morrow may be too late!

The eyes that crave for our smile,  
Or the ears for our kindly word,  
May be closed in a little while,  
And our loudest cries unheard.  
Time melts at our cold delay;  
Death waits not, though we wait;  
So make haste to be kind to-day,  
To-morrow may be too late!

## Lengthy Stroll.

The Rev. Charles C. Calhoun, who started on a walk from Washington to San Francisco July 7th, wheeling before him a cart containing a Bible, a cross and a flag, reached Chicago November 1st. He will remain in that city two weeks, and then resume his journey.

## India's Beasts and Serpents.

Last year tigers killed 1,046 persons in India, sixty-five having been killed in one district alone. More than 5,000 cattle were killed by tigers, while panthers and leopards killed at least as many more. Human life was paid out for the destruction of 1,413 leopards and 1,231 tigers. Wild quadrupeds were credited with killing 3,831 persons. Poisonous snakes killed 72,368.

## Where She Shied.

She was shy of germs in the water,  
She bolted and fled the new stream;  
She was shy of germs in the butter;  
And microbes that flourish in cream,  
She was shy of germs in the dip.  
Of germs in the marrowfat bone,  
She was shy of germs in her money,  
And that she shied at the playhouse,  
Of germs on the tramcar slips;  
But she wasn't shy of the microbes  
if there were any on a scrubby pine.  
—Tit-Bits.



## Anheuser-Busch

The wonderful progress of this Association is shown by the following table of sales:

8,000 Barrels sold in 1865.  
18,000 Barrels sold in 1870.  
131,035 Barrels sold in 1880.  
702,075 Barrels sold in 1890.  
939,768 Barrels sold in 1900.  
1,109,315 Barrels sold in 1902.

## Largest Brewery in the World

Orders promptly filled by  
JOS. STUMPF, Manager Anheuser-Busch Branch, Richmond, Va.

## POEMS YOU OUGHT TO KNOW

Whatever your occupation may be, and however crowded your hours with affairs, do not fail to secure at least a few minutes every day for refreshment of your inner life with a bit of poetry.—Prof. Charles Eliot Norton.

No. 27.

## Evelyn Hope.

BY ROBERT BROWNING.

Robert Browning was born May 7, 1812, and died Dec. 12, 1889. The poem that we publish this morning is justly praised as one of Browning's most beautiful works. It is the story of the faith of a man that his love will outlive time and space, and that in the end, the girl who had his heart will know and return his love, even though she died ignorant of his feelings towards her.

Beautiful Evelyn Hope is dead—

Sit and watch by her side an hour,  
That is her book-shelf, this her bed;  
She plucked that piece of geranium flower,  
Beginning to die, too, in the glass.  
Little has yet been changed, I think—  
The shutters are shut, no light may pass,  
Save two long rays through the hinge's chink.

Sixteen years old when she died!  
Perhaps she had scarcely heard my name—  
It was not her time to love: beside,  
Her life had many a hope and aim,  
Duties enough and little ease,  
And now was quiet, now astir—  
Till God's hand beckoned her away,  
And the sweet white brow is all of her.

Is it too late, then, Evelyn Hope?  
What, your soul was pure and true,  
The good stars met in your horoscope,  
Made you of spirit, fire, and dew—  
And just because I was thrice as old,  
And our paths in the world diverge so wide,  
Each was sought to each, must I be told?  
We were fellow-mortals, nought besides!

No, indeed! for God above  
Is great to grant, as mighty to make,  
And creates the love to reward the love—  
I claim you still, for my own love's sake!  
Delayed it may be for more lives yet,  
Through worlds I shall traverse, not a few—  
Much is to learn and much to forget  
Ere the time be come for taking you.

But the time will come,—at last it will,  
When, Evelyn Hope, what meant, I shall say,  
In the lower earth, in the years long still,  
That body and soul so pure and gay!  
Why your hair was amber, I shall divine,  
And your mouth of your own geranium red—  
And what would your do with me in time,  
In the new life come in the old one's stead.

I have lived, I shall say, so much since then,  
Given up myself so many times,  
Gained me the gains of various men,  
Ransacked the ages, spoiled the climes;  
Yet one thing, one, in my soul's full scope,  
Either I missed or I missed myself—  
And I want and find you, Evelyn Hope!  
What is the issue? let us see!

I loved you, Evelyn, all the while;  
My heart seemed full as it could hold—  
There was space and to spare for the frank young smile,  
And the red young mouth, and the hair's young gold.  
So hush,—I will give you this leaf to keep—  
See, I shut it inside the sweet